ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

Brigadier General Phelps Attacked with the Negrophobia.

He Attempts to Raise a Negro Brigade.

GENERAL BUTLER GIVES HIM HIS QUIETUS,

The Planters of Louisiana Petition to be Allowed to Open Trade with New Orleans,

By the arrival of the steamship Philadelphia, Captain n at this port yesterday, we have news from New

Orleans to the 3d instant. bjoined is a list of the passengers by the Philadel

N. Schuler, Miss E. Plate, Miss N. Plate, G. D. Moody, W. Griffin, H. N. Jullion, S. S. Green, Thos. khodes, G. St. Cyr, C. L. St. Cyr, R. Tillotson, Indy and daugh r. W. Tillotson, Mrs. De Labla, E. De Labla, and 33 in

## Our New Orleans Correspondence.

The Negro Question Assuming Primary Importance-An ition General on the Rampage-Gen. Butler's Convilutional Policy-Interesting Correspondence Between A ming Negroes—A Servile Insurrection at Baton Rouge Frust aled—Wholesale Arr at of Prominent Secasionists in the Farish of Ascension—Destaution on the Planta-tions—Newspapers Suppressed—Their Editors Sent to Fort Jackson—Arrest of Charles Heidwick, of Cham pagne Celebrity-The Louisiana State Eank Closed-A Secret Agent Come to Grief-Health of the City-Naval

One of my recent letters probably prepared you to exe of the most important within this department, as it likely to be in every other throughout the country.

General Phelos has long dreamed of the hour when h should be able to see the fulfilment of his fondest wishearming of the black peasantry of the South against their masters-and so engrossed has he become in this consummation that are only prevented from the most ower so near as to frustrate his intentions before they

I presume that the President's reservation of his right to arm the negroes in case of necessity has encouraged If he was in command of the department we should have two or three colored regiments armed and equipped before the government at Washington could learn of it and suppress it, if they were so inclined; but, as it is, we have alive to the demands of the age, is still too loyal and important and doubtful an action. If the time come that actual necessity compels this course, no general in the field will be found so prompt and thorough, so determined and unbesitating in the discharge of this duty as General Butler; but so long as there is a chance that the white men of our nation can subjugate this accursed re lion, he will be the last one to attempt the inauguraa policy the only spology of which will be the act that on the 30th ult. General Phelps sent to Captain Pavis, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, requisitions fo for the organization of a brigade, and stated that he d them for three regiments of Africans, which h as satisfied could be raised in a very short time, and ald prove of inestimable value to the government a soldiers. He also stated that he had already five compa nies organized, and I learn that they have been for some drilled in military tactics and evolutions, although it has been urged that their drill amounted to nothing

To this statement of General Phelps, Captain Davis re away the trees between the camp and the lake, a plan which both General Phelps and Lieutenant Weitzel, chie the Engineer Corps, had decided nearly three months ago was of great importance as a protection against any attack upon the city from above.

These instructions General Phelos chose to regard as placing him in the character of a "slave driver," a role which he thinks not at all in the line of his talents. He therefore answered by a tender of his resignation and a

insisted upon his obeying the orders of his superior

of the most admirable productions of a mind distinguished for soundness of logic and clearness of demonstration. But I think it is most happy in the calm, quiet dignity which enhances the earnestness of its reminder to General Phelps that his resignation, "in the face of the enemy," (for such it would be) would be entirely in compatible with his distinguished reputation for courage and devotion to his government. The anneyance which this negro question gives General Butler can only be conceived by remembering the great length of time it take to communicate with the administration and receive an answer. Already he has sent three agents to Washington—Colonel Deming, Governor Shepley and Chr. Roselius, Esq.—but as yet has received no definitive reply

How General Phelps will receive the comma general's refusal to accept the resignation, and his in sisting upon obedience to the order which, while it wi so offensive to Phelos, was intended by General Butler as a kind of compromise to prevent any unpleasant conse-quences until the administration should decide the matter, is of course a matter of speculation; but of the firm. ness of General Butler it is unnecessary to speak, and General Phelps, unless he is demented, is too good a soldier to disobey positive orders.

The following despatch from General Butler to the Secretary of War, enclosing the entire correspondence on the matter, will be found very interesting and instructive as to the whole subject:-

as to the whole subject.—

Headquairres, Department of the Gulf., New Orleans, August 2, 1862.

Hen. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—
Size—I hag leave to encice to you copies of orders and correspondence with General Phelps upon the subject of arming and equipping the negroes.

General Phelps, without orders and without my knowledge, has organized five companies of negroes, and the first official triornation I had of his delegs in that behalf was a requisition for arms and equipments for them. It becomes more necessary in my judgment to employ them differently, and I thought by the means I could find employment for all, and not raise the question offensively

then differently, and I thought by the means I could find employment for all, and not raise the question offensively between General Flei, and myself, until it was settled at Washington, and, therefore, sent the order to employ the negroes without sending an answer to his requisition. But his setter of resignation has left me no choice but to inset that my order should be obeyed.

I submit the whole matter to the department. I need not discoss it. General shepley, who has been with you, can do it much better than I can. Mr. Roselius, who I have sent by the connecticut, can tell you much more faily than it were pessible to do in a despatch what has been the effect of the course of General Phelps.

An insurrection for ke out amongst the negroes a few miles up the river, which caused the women of that neighborhood to apply to an armed best belonging to us, possing down, for all, and the unspirely revolt was stopled by them upon the women and children.

All is for the determination of the department, to which I shall give the fullest obedience. I have the honor to be your obedient servale.

BENJ. F. BUILER, Major General Commanding.

BENAL F. BUILER, Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARRIES, DEPARTMENT OF THE STOLE,

New ORLEANS, July 30, 1602.

Capt, R. S. Davis, A. A. A. General:

Six—I enclose herewith requisitious for arms, accountenments, slothing, camp and garrison equipmes, ko., for three regiments of Africans, which I propose to make for the defence of this point. The location is see may and unhealthy, and our men are dying at the rate of two or three a day. The Southern logalests are willing, as I understand, to furnish their share of the tax for the support of the war; but they should also furnish their quota of nea, which they have not thus far done. An opportunity new offers of supplying the deficiency, and it is not a fee to neglect opportunities in war. I think that, with the proper faculties, I could raise the three regiments prop sed in a short time, without hobbing out any inducements or offering any reward. I have now upwards of three hundred Africans, organized into five companies, who are all willing and ready to show their devotion to our cause in any way that it may be put to the set. They are willing to submit to anything rather than leavery.

favory.

only in the South seems to be on the point of discolos, and the cest way of prevening the African from
coming instrumental in a general state of sharely in

to enlist him in the cause of the republic. If we neglect his services, any petty military chieftain, by offering him freedom, can have them for the purpose of robbery and plunder. It is for the interests of the South as well as for the North that the African should be permitted to offer his block for the temple of freedom. Sentiments unworthy of the man of the present day, worthy only of another Cains could prevent such an offer from being accepted. I would recommend that the cade graduates of the present year should be sent to South Carolina and this point to organize and discipline our Arigan levice, and that the more promising non commissioned officers and privates of the army be appointed as company officers to command them. Prompt and energotic efforts in this direction would probably accomplish more towards a speedy termination of the war, and an early restoration of poace and amity, than any other course which could be adopted. I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier General.

Headquakers, Department of the South Calle.

Headquakters, Department of the General New Others, Department of the General New Others, July 31, 1862. General—The General Commanding wishes you to employ the contrabands in and about your camp in cutting down all the trees, &c., between your lines and the lake, and in forming abattis according to the plan agreed upon between year and Leutenant Weitzel when he visited you some time since. What wood is not used by you is much needed in this city. For this purpose I have ordered the Quartermenter to furnish you with axes and tents for the contrabands to be quartered in.

By order of By Order of R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G. H. HEADGUAKTER. DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL HEADGUAKTERS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL HEADGUAKTERS.

By order of Rayor General BUTLER.

R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

Headquarters, Department of the Golf, N. WORLANS, July 31, 1862.

Captain R. S. Davis, Acting Assistant Adjustant General:—Six—The communication from your office of this date, signed "By order Major General Butler," directing me to employ the contrabands in and about my camp in cutting down all the trees between my lines and the lake, Sc., has just been received. In reply, I must state that while I am willing to prepare African regiments for the defence of the government against its assainant, I am not willing to become the mere slave driver which you propose, having acquainfeations in that way. I am, therefore, under the necessity of tendering the resignation of my commission as an officer of the army of the United States, and respectfully request a leave of absence until it is accepted, in accordance with paragraph 29, page 12, of the circles, who has just been wounded in the side by a charge of shot which, he says, was fired at him by one of a party of three hare hunters or guerilias a mile or more from our line of sentinels. As it is some distance from the camp to the lake, the party of wood choppers which you have directed will probably need a considerable force to guard them against similar attacks.

W. PIELEPS, Brigadier General.

have directed will probably have a constant will be seen a constant attacks.

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier General. J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier General.

HEADQUASTERS, DEPAR MENT OF THE GULF, New ORLEANS, AUGUST 2, 1862.

GENERAL—By the act of Congress, as I understand it, the President of the United States alone has the authority to employ Africans in arms as a part of the military forces of the United States.

Every law up to this time, raising volunteer or militin forces, has been opposed to their employment. The President has not as yet indicated his purpose to employ the Africans in arms.

The arms, cioting and camp equipage which I have here for the Louisiana Volunteers are, by the letter of the Secretary of War, expressly limited to white soldiers; so that I have no authority to direct them, however much I may desire so to do.

that I have no authority to direct them, however much I may desire so to do.

I do not think you are empowered to organize into companies negroes, and drill them as a military organization, as I am unexpectedly informed you have done. I cannot sanction this course of action as at present advised, especially when we have need of the services of the backs who are being sictiered upon the outskirts of your camp, as you will see by the orders for their employment sent-you by the Assistant Adjutant General. I will send your application to the President, but, in the meantime, you must desist from the formation of any negro military organization.

BENJ. F. BULLER, Major General Commanding. Brigadier General PERLES, Commanding forces at Camp Parapet.

BENJ. F. BUILER, Major General Commanding. Brigadier General Phenry, Commanding forces at Camp Parapet.

Headocarters, Department or the Gulf., New Okukans, August 2, 1862.

General—I was somewhat surprised to receive your resignation for the reason stated.

When you were put in command at Camp Parapet I sent Lieutenant Weitzel, my chief engineer, to make a reconnoissance of the lines of Carroliton, and I understand it was agreed between you and the engineer that a removal of the wood between Lake Pontchartrain and the right of your intrenchments was a necessary military precaution.

The work could not be done at that time because of the stage of the water and the want of men. But new both water and men concur. You have live him work they are fitted to do. It must either be done by them or my soldiers, now drilled and disciplined. You have said the location is unhealthy to the soldiers—it is not to the negro. Is it not beat that these unemployed Africans should do this labor. My attention is especially called to this matter at the present time, because there are reports of demonstration, to be made on your lines by the rebels; and, in my judgment, it is a matter of necessary precaution thus to clear the right of your line, so that you can receive the proper and from the guibbais on the lake, besides preventing the snewn from having cover. To do this the negroes ought to be employed, and in so employing them I see no evidence of slave driving or employing them I see no evidence of slave driving or employing them I see no evidence of slave driving or employing them I see no evidence of slave driving or employing them I see no evidence of slave driving or employing them I see no evidence of slave driving or employing them I see no evidence of slave driving or employing them I see no evidence of slave driving or employing you as a slave driver.

The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac did this very thing last summer, in front of Arlington Heights. Are the negroes any better than they? Because of an order to do this

While on this subject of the conflict between the black

and white races. I will relate the adventures of the river incipient servile insurrection. Some of your readers will remember that in my last I mentioned that the Empire Parish, under flag of truce, and crowded with women and children, was fired upon by guerillas, a few miles above

On last Tuesday, without the white flag, and armed with a six-pounder Sawyer, with percussion, shell and cannister, and manned by twenty-five men of Company G, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts regiment, under comma of First Lieut, James Brady, Jr., she again started on her trip, with provisions to land at almost every plantation the rebels had declared martial law in the parish of As cension, and that some of the most prominent citizens were seizing men against their will and under the conscription act, and were kidnapping them off to the rebe army, Lieutenant Brady was furnished with a list of persons whom he was to arrest. The most noted among them were — Elimore, late director of the United States Mint; Heary Minor, Provost Marshal of the parish of Ascension; Donald F. Kenner, ex-representative in Congress: Thomas Weighman, Brigade Inspector, and Col. Frasimon

lestation, stopping at almost every plantation. After leaving Donaldsonville Lieutenant Brady observed a man driving a horse and buggy, and evidently either trying to of guerillas, or else following to watch the movements of the boat. Arrived at Colonel Landry's plantation, where the Empire Parish had been fired on on the previous trip, Lieutenant Brady landed, with his men, to arrest the pro priotor; but he had "skedaddled." They found two met apparently overseers, whom they at once arrested, tem porarily, for the purpose of eliciting information. They were inclined to be somewhat reserved, and pretended ignorance; but an order from Lieutenant Brady to a ser geant to bring a couple of pair of frons loosened their tongues. Meanwhile the field bands were very commu nicative with the soldiers, informing them about the place. A poor old six pounder gun was found on the levee in front of the house, and in the sugar house, behind the door, and nicely concealed under sugar cane, was a fine two-pounder howitzer, which the guerillas had been in the habit of placing in a wagon, with four horses, and chasing the boats up the river, firing on them from different points. These two pieces of artillery and three muskets were taken about the boat, and then she went on up to Fenner's plantation, some three or four miles above Landry's. Here Lieutenant Brady found the steamer Burton, with half of his regiment, and two boats beside the Burton. They had come from Baton Rouge on a foraging expedition, and intending to make several arrests, including Fenner; but that gentleman-like Landry, had "vamosed the ranche," Colonel Keith had surrounded the plantation and had seized all the live stock, including an immense number of cattle, hogs and sheep and twenty-five blood horses—splendid animals.

While Lieuteman Brasiy and Colonel Keith were con

ferring together on the boat, a loud-monthed, pompour ping the former officer on the back, informed him that he geard at the plantation had recused to allow him to pass up the road, and he wished a pass. Mr. Brady intlmated pretty plainty to the person that clapping on the back was a little luxury that he allowed only to his intimate friends, and then asked him whom he had the hon r of addressing. "I am Doctor Murphy," said the stranger very impressively. " Indeed," replied the Lieutenant, " this is a most happy meeting, I have been looking very anxiously for you, and it shall not be my fault if our acquaintance doesn't ripen."

is to induce considerable apprehension on the part of the , He keys until, however, until a few days ago, when

Doctor for the patients who were to suffer from a probavery anxious about his horse and buggy, which he said he had left on the road. Licutenant Brady looked, and there, as large as life, and many times as natural, was the neat turnout that had been following the boat from Donaldsonville. He turned to the Doctor, and, with ever more unction than before, expressed his delight at the nant at the perfect his patients were likely to suffer; b Burton, with a number of other prisoners who had been taken by Colonel Keith. This Murphy has been one of the most violent enemies to the Union in the parish and has insulted and outraged Union men at every oppor

On comparing notes, Colonel Keith and Lieutena Brady found that the Colonel had arrested the very men Landry, Fenner and Elimore. The names of the parties arrested are Henry Minor, Provost Marshal; Henry Doyal, Dr. Duffal, Dr. Thibaut, Felix Rinaud, Adolph Moran, Justice Carnos, Thomas Weighman and James Lear. Colonel Keith intended to take them to Baton Rouge, and from there they will

The Empire Parish then proceeded to Baton Rouge, with a request from Colonel Keith to Gen. Williams to send down two more boats, as he could fill them all. The order was given, and the camp at Baton Rouge is likely to be very strong on the subsistence question for some

ing for New Orleans, and as she was passing Landry's plantation several gentlemen came down to the levee and topped the boat, and begged Lieutenant Brady to come ashore and check an anticipated insurrection of the no groes on the place. Leaving the boat, he found about two hundred blacks, of all ages and both sexes, congregated together and in a turbulent condition, though they had ot committed any act of outrage further than indulging in Colonel Landry's wines and liquors.

Mr. Brady mounted a stump and lectured the delegate from Africa very severely, holding forth with great fer vor on the barbarity of taking advantage of the absence of the men to commit depredations on defenceless women and making them understand that any infraction of the peace would be visited on them with the utmost rigor of the law military.

He then arrested a fine, athletic young fellow, who was said to be the ringleader, and who seemed to think that his arrest by Union soldiers was about as

agreeable a thing as could happen to a gentleman of his color and perfume. Seriously, he was happy and eager to go with our men, even as a prisoner, and there is no blinking the fact that in this State at least be represents The boat arrived at New Orleans on Thursday night

without further adventure, and the expedition was sidered a perfect success. Both Colonel Keith and Lieut and efficient manner in which they performed their re-spective trusts. The Empire Parish leaves again this norning for Baton Rouge, and with the same force, under command of Lieutenant Brady, with whose conduct Gene, rai Butler was very much pleased. Throughout the trip evidence was received of the apprehension of the people on account of the colored population, and it is a palpable truth that the owners of that class of property are foarfully excited and alarmed on account of the negroes. And solely one of the results of their treasonable desertion of the only government that could protect them in their rights, and every hour that they persist in their armed disloyalty the danger increases. And this is only one of the results of the horrible doctrine of secession.

Another, almost as fearful, is the dreadful suffering North, who think it unnecessary to go outside of New York city, for instance, to see want stalking in all its ungainly proportions, have no conception of the destitu-tion existing in this part of the country, where extreme poverty was almost unknown. Daily I witness sights of privation that almost make one's heart bleed.

and comfort of their condition, asking for bread by the side of hollow, staring-eyed women and starving chil whose looks testify to the truth of their stories of long, compulsory fasting. And this is true of the country as well as the city. Thank God, my name isn't Davis or

property sequestrated; the first for a sulogy on the late Picayune newspapers have been suppressed and their Colonel Seymour, who was the editor and proprietor of the Bulictin up to the commencement of this war, and since then colonel of the Sixth Louisiana regiment of the rebel army. The closing paragraph of the article was exceedingly offensive, in that it boldly supported the rebel cause as a holy and noble struggle. General Butler issued the following orders, the first one suppressing the paper and sending Captain Seymour, a son sed colonel, and the present proprietor of the article, to Fort Jackson. At the time of the arrest Gen Butler was not aware that Capt. Seymour was a parole prisoner; but on learning such to be the case he issued the second order, revoking the parole:-

SPECIAL ORDERS-NO. 228

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULP, New ORLEASS, July 30, 1862.

The further publication of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin is prohibited, and the office. Its properties, fix tures, books and papers are sequestered for the benefit of the United States government, and the editor will be imprisoned at Fort Jackson till further orders. By order.

Major General BUILER, Commanding.

R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. Adjutant General.

R. S. Davis, captain and A. A. Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, 1
NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1862.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commandin General that the Commercial Buildin newspaper was conducted by Captain Seymour, a paroled prisoner of war such parole is hereby revoked, and Captain Seymour is to kept at Fort Jackson as a prisoner of war. By order.

Major General BUTLER, Commanding.

R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. Adjutant General.

The offence of the Picayane was that, on the 31st uit. it contained an article on General Pope, reflecting satiri cally on that officer, and bringing contempt upon the na-tional government. For this it was speedily suppressed and the property sequestrated; but, on the editors apolo-gizing and protesting that the article was from the pen a contributor, and would not have been printed but for the absence of the editor of that column, the paper

was allowed to resume its publication. On the 31st, a man whose name is well known to all who are convivially inclined, was arrested and sent to Fore Jackson. I alhide to Charles He ideeick, of champagne ce lebrity. Mr. H. is a resident of Mobile, but it is said that he has been in the habit of coming to this city in disguise and bringing letters. How much of this he has the flag of truce boat Natchez, in the character of a bar-keeper, and brought with him a large number of letters to various parties, under cover to the French Consul, to whom he claimed to be bearer of despatches. Count cessfully. The letters are being examined, and those for rest, if they contain nothing treasonable, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. If the act was criminal in no other light, it certainly was decidedly so in attempting to evade

the United States mail. General Butler yesterday shut up the branch of the Louisiana State Bank, under the following circum stances:-The night previous he captured a man attempt ing to evade our lines with some two or three hundred etters for Natchez and other points in Mississippi.

Among the letters were a number of drafts on banks here, one of them being for Brigadier General Dahlgren of the rebel army, for some \$600 on the above bank The General sent for the cashier of the bank, and in his absence a clerk waited on the General. He was asked why, in the late return of the bank, General Dahlgren's balance was suppressed. The clerk said because he had no money there. Lieutenant Weigel, of the General's staff, was sent to the bank with the clerk to examine the books, and soon returned and reported that the books showed a balance of \$1,278 to the credit of Dahlgren For this falsehood (and General Butler knows no crim so offensive excepting treason) the bank was closed, brought before the General Mr. L. said the omis-sion of this balance in the bank return was un questionably an oversight; but General Butler thought is rather suspicious that he should have happened to sap bank. The matter remains in statu que, but will proba other interesting little piece of business in the banking line. It will be remembered that in the early stage of the national occupation of this city General Butler offered safe conduct to any bank that would bring its secreted that their space was beyond their reach. For some time ault if our acquaintance doesn't ripes."

\$400,000 concealed under the pulpit of a church in this
The remark was very courteous, but sufficiently pointed
out, while the ban, was fast verging on utler insolvoncy.

informed the officers of the bank that the institution was went, and that on the 4th day of August he would be

bliged to appoint a receiver. Yesterday their vaults were mysteriously replenished by \$400,000 in specie, and now the bank is considered as strong and sound as any of them. It won't do to try to play possum with a man who has "had a case" in every ness or profession under Heaven. He is altogether "too many guns for them."

One of the secret agents of the department has lately most efficient of detectives, has been engaged since the ost invaluable in his line. He was trusted with un usual powers, but could not resist the temptation to French, Provost Marshal, got wind of his fraudul ns, and had him watched, until he was finally caught in two or three stealing operations, amounting to about \$4,000. He was tried by Judge Bell, confessed his twenty years.

In view of the terrible want existing here, General Butler has determined to extend his gratuities of provisions to the poor, and is engaged with the capable Chief Commissary, Colonel Turner, in framing a new plan of operations, that will probably astonish a certain class of our citizens, and enhance, if possible, his reputation fer practical sagacity. When the arrangement is complete

The city is still wonderfully healthy, not a case of yel ow fever having yet made its appearance, the corres ondence of one of your contemporaries to the contrary

Most of the fleet are here yet, making repairs before eaving for Pensacola.

Vicksburg further than that the health of General Williams' command has improved greatly since their arrival at Baton Rouge from Vicksburg. Colonel E. F. Jones, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts,

sent his resignation from Boston, and it has been accept-ed. He has been very ill at Boston, we learn, but is now much improved in health. I hope that the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Farr and Major Sawtelle will speedily follow; for there are no two officers in the command more deserving. Dr. Brodt, late assistant surgeon of this regiment, went home scarly two months ago so ill that it was thought doubtful if he would ever reach Boston alive; but he has just returned in better health than over before and, to the great satisfaction of the entire corps, with his commission as full surgeon.

The Rebels Desire to be Allowed to Trade with New Orleans.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PLANTERS AND THE RUBEL GENERAL.

The citizens of St. Tammany parish, with an eye to the loaves and fishes, have petitioned the rebel general commanding Lower Louisians to trade with New Orleans. The following is the correspondence on the subject:—
THE PETITION TO THE REBEL GENERAL.

TO GENERAL RUGGES, Commanding:—
The undersigned, citizens or residents of St. Tammany parish, i.a., respectfully beg leave to represent the following facts:—
Our community is not an agricultural one, but has all

parish, I.a., respectantly of the parish, I.a., respectantly of the parish confidence of starvation. ways been dependent on New Orleans for food, supplied us in exchange for wood, bricks, lumber, &c. A sudden and total termination of this trade, especially without previous notice, would put us in danger of starvation.

We are awars that in time of war there should be no trade between belligerents, but there are exceptions to this as well as to all other general rules. An exception has already been made in favor of our citizens in New Orleans, to the extent of furnishing them with flour. Our case, we conceive to be a much stronger one, as by the continuance of a limited traffic, such as heretofore existing, we obtain necessaries of life, in the shape of provisions, in exchage for mere conveniences, wood, lumber, &c., which are mere rubbish on our hands. The Southern Cuffederacy evidently gains by such an exchange. Again we would call to your mind, General, the fact that immense stores of salt, medicines and other stores for our armies have come through this channel. Are we to voluntarily throw away an opportunity which the avarice of our enemy holds out and will continue to secure to us? We have no objection to such safeguards being placed around such traffic as to make it bong fide davantageous to our side. We therefore petition you, General, to permit the continuance of a restricted trade, within such limits as your prudence may suggest, and we recommend the bearer of this, Captain Feter Gentilluci, as a proper person to receive your confidence in this matter—a man of strict integrity and unfliching loyalty.

M. B. Hand, L. M. Hand, James Duncan, Henry Keisser, E. G. Barnitz, M. Kroger, Ruland Whiten, N. Galatas, M. Hoos, H. Scimer, J. E. Smith, Jas. T. Hosmer, Geo. Robber, T. H. Gails, T. M. Hurst, Thos. Gillespie, N. Augustin, J. H. Ruddock, Wm. Bagby, H. Jones, Aug. Simon, S. B. Baples, R. M. Lenir, J. M. Thomjson, W. Berkett, Thos. Sacrolk, S. J. Leslie, Martine Loberf, J. M. Callas, S. J. Loslie, Martine Loberf, J. M. Callas, S. J. Loslie, Martine Loberf, J. M. Callas, S. J. Loslie, Martine Loberf, J. M.

Acting Assistant Adjustant and Inapector General.

First District, Provost Marshal General's Office, 1

To. Messrs. M. B. Hand, Thos. Gillespie and others, citizens of the parish of St. Tammany:—
General Registration of Your country, who now occupy New Orleans and Baton Rouge, the commercial and political capitals of your State, has been received by General Registration of General Order No. 2, from these headquarters, and to paragraph 1 of General Order No. 9, from department headquarters, politicing all intercourse and traffic with the cosmy, or persons within his lines, and denouncing the penalty of death against those who engage in it. Copies of these are herewith enclosed for your information.

These orders have been called for by the stern necessities of the times, and, it is believed, have mot the almost universal approval of the loyal citizens of the country Nor is there anything nevel in the regulations they prescribe or the penalties they announce. They but declare and clothe with penal sanctions dectrines long established and universally recognized.

Even in your communication, while asking to be ex-

and clothe with penal sanctions dectrines long established and universally recognized.

Even in your communication, while asking to be exempt from their provisions you recognize their justice, for you say, "We are aware that in time of war there should be no trade between belligerents." But you urge that yours is an exceptional case, and that to enforce this rule would subject you to great hardships.

For now more than twelve months your country has been engaged in a gigantic straigle for existence. Her noble people have poured out their treasures as water, and like the ancient Patriarch, have not even with held their children from the sacrifice, but have cheerfully sent them forth to encounter the toils of the march, the diseases of the camp and the perils of the battle field. Hundreds of them have failen by the wayside—thousands have lingered and died in the hospitals, many of them for the want of medicines which could not be obtained; and thousands more have perished on the field of battle. But their thinned and wasted ranks have been filled by others eagerly pressing ferward to take the places of the failen; and to-day your lag is proudly borne in the face of and behind the foe by men half clothed, half fed, and who for months have not known even the rude comforts of a soldier's tent. Nor has the army been alone in this respect; overy class of

flag is proudly borne in the face of and behind the foe by men half clothed, half fed, and who for months have not known even the rude comforts of a soldier's tent. Nor has the army been alone in this respect; overy class of society has, to a greater or less extent, been subjected to hardships and privations which, to their lasting honor be it said, have been firmly and even cheerfully borne. And it, gantlemen, the time has come when you are called upon to take your portion of this wide-spread soffering, the general commanding hopes and believes that you will not be found wanting in courage and fortitude to bear it like mon and patriots.

You say that if not permitted to dispose of your bricks, lember, &c., they will be "mere rubbish on your hands." You cannot be ignorant, gentlemen, that in this you but share the common fate of your fellow citizens. More than two hundred millions of deliars worth of produce is now held by the patriotic planters of the Confederate States, and, so far from seeking to sell or barter this, they stand ready to destroy, and have in many instances voluntarily applied the torch, and, with a self-sacrificing devotion worthy of men who aspire to be free, calmly seen it reduced to ashes, rather than sell, even at the most exorbitant rates, to the enemies of their country. And if you will but turn your eyes to a neighboring parish, you may see there the very materials which you fear will become "rubbish" on your hands—though but recently formed into confortable dwellings, and sheltering helpless women and children—reduced to heaps of "rubbish" and ashes, while their inmates have been driven to the woods, and deprived of all means of subsistence. And this has been done by the very men with whom you would now open commercial intercourse: to wnose avarice you would minister and whose wants you would supply.

The general commanding directs me, in conclusion, to

supply.

The general commanding directs me, in conclusion, to say that, regarding these prohibitions of traffic with the enemy, as essential to the successful defense of the country \*he is determined rigidly to enforce them; and any one who may be detected in attempting to evade or violate them will be promptly brought to condign punishment. Very respectfully, JAMESO, FUÇUA, District Provost Marshal General.

The Prize Steamer Ladons. The prize steamer Ladona, captured by the Unadilla while endeavoring to run up Ogeochee river, arrived here to-day. The Ladona is a valuable iron vessel, with a general cargo from Nassau. The prize is valued at \$400,000.

Movements of General Frank Patterson PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1862.
General Frank Patterson and one of his aids are pas sengers on board the steamer Spaulding, which arrived here to-day from the peninsula.

To Call at Cape Race.

The steamship Saxonis, which sailed from this pert on Saturday, will call at Cape Race, probably passing that point this (Wednesday) afternoon. Any despatches left with George Stoker, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, prior to noon to-day, will be promptly forwarded.

Movements of Massachusetts Regiments. Bosrow, August 12, 1962.
The Thirty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, Colonel
Vyells, late licutement colonel of the "Fighting First," is announced to leave for the next of war this afternoon

via New York. The Thirty-third Massachusetta regiment will propably INTERESTING FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Scotia and City of Baltimore.

THE NEWS TO THE 3d OF AUGUST.

Earl Russell's Letter on Our Cruisers at the Bahamas.

The Prince de Joinville on the Battles Before Richmond.

Duty and Devotion of the Orleans Princes to the Union.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' SPEECHES IN CORK.

THE EASTERN QUESTION, &c.,

The screw steamer City of Baltimore, Captain Kennedy which salled from Liverpool at noon on the 30th, and

early yesterday morning.

The Cunard mail steamship Scotia, Captain Judkins from Liverpool at half-past eleven on the morning of the 2d, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 3d inst., arrived at this port also early yesterday morning.

The news by both vessels has been anticipated by their wn reports when off Cape Race, telegraphed from St. Johns, N. F., and already published in the HERALD. The details, taken from our files to the 2d of August, are, however, very interesting.

The very latest despatches by the Scotia say

The Espana, of August 1, declares the rumor that Spain will receive 3,000,000 france for the participation in the Cochin China expedition to be unfounded, and says Spain will receive a portion of the territory ceded to

The Peris Bourse has (July 2) been very firm. Rente closed at 69.10 or 40c. higher than yesterday. A letter from Shields, England, of the 26th of July, t

the London Nhipping Gazete says:—
Captain Simpson, of the brig Hamanh, of this port, at Quebec, writes that when in latitude 37.58 N., longitude 18.16 W., May 16, say a large packing case; hoisted boat out, and towed it alongside, and took it on board, one end was marked "J. R. Laws & Co., Chicago," the other end was marked "J. Johnson, New York." On being opened it was found to contain human bones and risch, stowed in lime, in a state of putrefaction. The stench from them being so strong, prevented a proper examination, and the case was closed and hove out of the rangway. the London Shipping Gazete says:-

The Rebel Navy at Liverpool.

[From the London News, august 1]
Liverpool would appear to be a kind of Confederate dock, judging by the vessels, new and old, which have left that port for the South since the commencement of the civil war in America. The Oreto, a new iron vessel intended for the Confederates, left the Mersey some time since for Nassau, where she arrived safely. However, while attempting to fit out for sea, the Admiraity Court seized her for an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act, and the last advices from Nassau left her in the hands of the British commander of that station. Another new iron vessel, with the rather mysterious name of 290, left the Birkonhead Docks on Tuesday morning and proceeded to sea, and on Wednesday she was discovered lying to off Teskar, awaiting the arrival of the Herenles, steaming, from Liverpool, with a complement of fifty men. The 290 is rather a nice looking steamer, and her destination is either for Nassau or Havana. She may probably take a prelimary cruise in the Athintic. This circumstance, together with the sailing of the Confederate steamship Merrimac, Captain Rowe, from Plymouth Sound (where she has been lying since June 7), may probably account for the departure of the federal man-of-war steamer Tuescarora from Southampton early on the morning of the 30th, which will no doubt do her best to prevent crither of these ateamers reaching Southern ports.

the Prince de Joinville on the Battles. The following extracts from letters addressed by the rince de Johnville to his brother, the Duc d'Aumaie, will

The day before yesterday it was suddenly announced that Jackson was marching upon the Potomac at the head of a considerable force, in order to act upon our rear, to break up the railway and destroy our magazines. We heard, besides, of the arrival at Richmond of Beauregard ith a part of his forces. All that greatly complicates our situation. Not being able to detach troops to meet Jackson and defend white House as well as our line of communication, the General law decided upon abandoning it complicitly, he has, therefore, ordered all his troops to cross to the right bank of the Chickahominy, and to crossed to the left bank of the above mentioned river at Midon Bridge, in order to attack McCail's division at Meunityile. The statack was made by General Loc, at the head of Witt's division. Some Louishana regiments at tempted to pass by main force, but were repuised. A light took place there, which, however, was not followed by any important result. That same night we conveyed our bagages over to the right bank of the Chickahominy. At this moment the enemy is attacking the troops which have remained on the left bank in order to cover the At this moment the enemy is attacking the troops which have remained on the left bank, in order to cover the

have remained on the lest bank, in order to cover the bridges.

Savage Station, June 23—Four Monnos, July 1, 1892.

Yesterday will ever remain deeply engraven on my memory; in the first place, on account of the soul stirring scenes I witnessed, and in the next, by reason of the dangers which our two net-heave scapped as by a miracle. For four hours Paris (the fourt of Paris) and for two hours hobert (the buke de Charters) were inconsulty under a most violent for of ministry and artillery. Their conduct our, as might have been expected, excitent. They have moment evinced a tire nest useful, and as the critical moment evinced a tire ness which has excited universal almiration and gained them public thanks. But to return to my narrative.

my narrative. We knew that the forces under the command of Gene

moment evinced a treness which has excited universal almiration and gained them public thanks. But to return to my narrative.

We knew that the forces under the command of General Porter, situated on the left bank of the Chickahominy, were being attacked from an early hour in the morning. The action commenced about one o'clock. Paris was immediately despatched, and remained under the orders of Porter. The affair becoming more and more warm, the balloen announcing that strong reinforcements had been sent from Richmond, and averything being comparatively tranquit upon the right bank, the general gave orders for five brigades to join Porter. Robert was sent at that monent to the front, and cer two nephews, thus finding themselves both in the "dough" (perint), I also went to the front, and cer two nephews, thus finding themselves both in the "dough" (perint), I also went to the front in order to see what would become of them. I galloped over the bridge on the Chickahominy, and mounting the opposite hills, found our troops me an undulating country, composed of vast fields and woods, upon a line of battle measuring about a mile and a half. I then passed a battery very warmly employed, and rejoined our nephews, who were in the first line with General Porter. Neither they nor he appeared to perceive that balls rained thick and last around them. After a moment's conversation, orders to be transmitted sent our nephews in all directions. We separated, and I took up a position on a bill it the rear, whence I had a pretty general view of the field of battle, and from which I could distinguish our nephews, especially Paris, who were a peculiar kind of hat.

I took admiring the grandeur of the scene spread out before me—we had about 35,000 men ungaged; a numerous artillery, the reserve of cavalry, the lancers with their floating ponnons—all in the midst of a most picturesque country, and the whole illuminated by the blood red rays of the setting sune, who were a peculiar kind of the reserve and the strength of the policy of t

At that conjuncture Meagher's Irish Brigade arrived, which, uttering a few surage cries, ranged itself in order of battle, and the enemy was checked. At that moment alse I was joined by our nephews, who, each on his side, and acting under his sole inspiration, like men of courage and intelligence, had done all they could to stay the confusion, and, God be praised, without accident. We warmly shock hands. Each had had his adventures. Robert, sont to carry an order, and returning at dusk, was, fortunate sensigh to escape being taken by a regiment of the enemy, which he mistock for one of ours; he was only undeceived by that regiment firing on him. Paris directed up to the last mement the fire of a German battery. Our item is considerable. Spice's brigate has lost one-half of its mea. But the enemy must be sadig out up. From twetve to gix all their efforts have

arose from a deplorable panic which made us lose half a mile of ground, with the cannon and wounded we left upon it. If a single fresh brigade had arrived in time all would have been changed into a brilliant success; but so, it is that we have delayed a forced departure in order not to abandon the army in its critical situation, and also that our nephews should have borne themselves in the brh. lant manner they have done.

After the 'attle of the 27th, the concentration of the federal feroes: 'ad become inevitable, it was necessary to retreat. It was decided to cross Whitebeck twamp, behind which a halt was to be made, in order to give time for the beggage to, best en to James river, where a new basis of operations who to be established under the protection of the gunboats. Between five and six thousand wagons were employed on o, 'o single read between York river and James river. On the morning of the 30th all had crossed Whitebeck Swamp. We left Savage's station on the morning of the 20th, in the widst of a dense feg, and followed that read enumbered with wounded, and receased Whitebeck Swamp, which is a kind of woely marsh. But, when we arrived, the head of the columb had alone passed. We heard muskerty on be ore, and, galloping forward, I met Keser, who informed hae they cannonade on our left rear. It is the seemy attacking summer, who had not left his position. At nightfall we encamped, and at dawn of day I learned that allour wagons and allour treeps had passed Whitebeck Swamp.

On the morrow we advanced, secrethed by a burning sun, towards James river. The General conferred with the commanders of the gunboats, and then galloped of with our nephews. We seen heard the repert of cannon, and the enemy attacks Smith (who holds Whitebeck swamp). Another attack is made on the contro of our insert the same and allour respectable passed Whitebeck Swamp.

On the morrow we advanced, secrethed by a burning sun, towards James river. The General conferred with the commanders of the gunboats, and then galloped of with o

British Trade With the Bahamas. EARL RUSSELL'S ENDORSEMENT OF OUR NAVAN VIGILANCE.

EARL RUSSELL'S ENDORSEMENT OF OUR NAVAL VIGILANDE.

The following correspondence has passed between a body of shipowners in Liverpool and the English Foreign Office:—

To Her Marrary's Principal Secretary or Strate on Foreigned British merchants and shipowners showeth, that your memorialists view with considerable anxiety and apprehension the hottlie attitude at present assumed by federal cruisers in the Rahama waters. These cruisers are now blockading the British port of Nassau, as if it were a Coundederate port, and are making prize of British vessels sailing from one British port to another with British goods, though such vessels are perfectly innoent of any attempt to run the blockade. If such a violation of incrnational rights be passed over by her Majesty's government very disastrous consequences will ensue to your memorialists and other merchants and shipowners trading in those waters. Many British vessels fitted out for sea with British cargoes for Nassau are now detorred from satling in apprehension of seizure; for though it may be learly proved that such seizure is unjustifiable, your memorialists have no confidence in the administration of ustice in the federal Prize Courts, or in the prospect of onling compensated for the injury inflicted. The confidence of mercautile men in the sanckity of the British flow of mercautile men in the sanckity of the British port to another. Your memorialists, therefore, pray that steps may be taken by her Majesty's government to protect British shipping in the Sahama waters and to put a check on the unwarrantable seizures so repeatedly perpetrated by the federal cruisers. And your memorialists will over pray, &c. (Signed by forty shipowners.)

Signed Sylone S of the sea they would no doubt watch as vigilanity, and capture as readily, British vessels going to New York as the federals now watch Charleston, and capture vessels seeking to break the blockade. There can be no doubt that the watchfulness exercised by the federal cruisers to prevent supplies reaching the confederates by sea will occasionally lead to vexualious visits of merchant ship not engaged in any pursuit to which the federals can properly object. This, honever, is an exit to which was of the occan is liable to expose neutral commerce, and her Majesty's government have done all they can fairly do that is to say, they have urged the federal government to enjoin up in their naval officers greater caution in the exercise of their beligarent rights. Her Majesty's government every case in which they were justified in interfering, have only further to observe that it is the duty sher Majesty's subjects to conform to her Majesty's proclamation, and abstain from furnishing to either of the beligerent parties any of the means of war which are ferbidden to be furnished by that proclamation. I am sir, your most obedient humble servant,

Thomas BERRY HORSFALL, ESQ., 42 Portland place.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES IN CORK.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES IN CORK.

His Speech on Public Education in America—England's Peficy as Explained by the Prelate, &c.

From the Cork (Ireland) Examiner, August 1.]

Vesterday a number of the citizens of Cork and other gentlemen entertained at dinner, at the Royal Victoris Hotel, His Grace, the most Rev. Doctor Hughes, Arch bishop of New York, who has been staying in Cork for some days preparatory to embarking from Queenstown on his return to New York. As already mentioned in our journal, the entertainment had been got up at a very short notice—little more than twenty-four hears—but notwithstanding, over eighty gentlemen assembled to denor to the illustrious guest of the evening.

After dinner the Charkman, in proposing the health of the combine the character of a champion with the functions of an apostle. His very name has been to years a terror to his nomine, and a towor of strength this friends. To us here it has been as familiar—an shall I not say as dear—as that of our own prelates. We at this side of the Atlantic have rejoiced in his fame an igloried in his success—in the success of his cause Gentlemen, there is one quality in his Grace which commands my respect, my attention, my cordial sympathy—he is an Irishman in heart and feeling. (Cheers. He loves the land of his birth—he cherishes he honor and her fame, and the truest and best mode in which, as a bishop of the church, he an evince his attachment to the land of his birth and the nome of his fathers, is in a foreign land to use every in mornity, in intelligence, in bonor, and in industry, frespect for the lows and the truetisions of their country, the descendants of those who, from necessity or choice, have adopted the New World as their home. (Cheers.) And my long dependent land—the home of their country, the descendants of those who, from necessity or choice, have adopted the New World as their home. (Cheers.) And my long dependent land—the home of their country, the descendants of those who, from necessity or choice, have adopted the New World as